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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Our Abandoned Naval Campaign Against Turkey.

Now that our difficulties with Turkey have been settled, at least for the present by the Sultan's promise to protect Americans and to pay for past injuries to their property, the authorities at Washington are from the revolutionary side. ready to say what they had proposed to do in the lack of this friendly settlement.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, our naval programme in the Levant was extensive, and contemplated the assembling of the greater part of our available navy at Smyrna, Candia, Alexandretta, or Beyrout, The two latter were at length dropped out; Alexandretta, because its occupation might not materially affect the Porte, and Beyrout | moving about the country, his troops have because it was too small. As to the relative advantages of the other two bases of operations we find this statement :

"In order to take Candla it would have required an army of about 15,000 men. This was considered the best point of attack, not excepting Smyrna. It was pointed out that it is a splendid strategic point, and its capture would have created consternation among the Turkish officials and brought about instant con ance with our demands. It was suggested that it uid be well enough to take Smyrna, but the danger of a land attack in case of occupation was urged as an argument against this plan.
It is even stated that a base of supplies at some point adjacent to Turkey was selected, which the partment intended to stock with coal, ammuntion lons for the ships. Had Turkey not shown herself to be more anxious to protect American interests, and had Russia not entered into her agreemen with the Sultan, there is every reason to believe that a lively struggle would have taken place between the United States and the Turkish navies, in which the Bultan's land forces would probably have engaged t existed as to the ability of our fleet to over

Such were the leading points relating to the naval campaign that never came off. It will be observed that there is no reference whatever in them to the project mentioned on the floor of Congress of bombarding Constantinople, or, as it was phrased, sending a shot through the Sultan's seraglio. In fact, the treaty restrictions of the great powers for preserving the Dardanelles from the passage of war ships, even were there no other considerations, would have made that a risky attempt. It may be added that this disclosure of actual plans possesses the more interest in view of the clangorous Armenian resolution passed by Congress, although the chance of war with the Porte is thorities are permitting American missionaries to return to Turkey shows that they rely on the latter's good faith.

The Levant campaign thus planned would have been an unwise one, we think, in any case, for execution during the past month. All the signs indicated a friendly feeling of the Porte toward America, with no discrimination against us, nor was its tardiness in decision upon our demands the result, apparently, of a desire to avoid these demands. The campaign would have been unwise, as plunging into a problem which others were engaged in solving, notably Russia; and in fact the Journal says that war." But above all it would have been unwise because our controversy with England was and is far more pressing and important than that with the Porte.

Until England comes to terms with us on the Monroe doctrine and the Guiana boundary dispute, our ships and men have engagements which should cause others to be unavoidably postponed.

The Failure of Gen. Sabas Marin.

Last month, when MARTINEZ CAMPOS was suddenly removed fro.n the office of Captain-General of Cuba, because of his failure to suppress the insurrection, Gen. MARIN, one of the most boastful of his subordinates, was put in his place, with orders to hold it until the arrival from Spain of Gen. WEYLER, whose appointment had been announced. It was known that MARIN had other plans than those of his predecessor for the conduct of the war, that he disapproved of the policy of leniency, and that he was exceedingly desirous of an opportunity to make manifest his military genius. The ultra-Spanish party were much pleased with the change of commanders. At last they had a man at the head of the Spanish army in Cuba who knew how to deal with the rebels, and put an end to them in short time.

As soon as MARIN took his place, we got

news from Havana about his plan of campaign. It was his purpose to crush GOMEZ and the other rebels during the month that must elapse before the new Captain-General could reach Cuba, thus gaining distinction where even his famous predecessor had met with calamity, such distinction as would probably cause the Madrid Government to keep him in the high office to which another General had been appointed. He would take the field in person at the head of a powerful force, would concentrate his army, would compel GOMEZ to fight a decisive battle, would make use, not only of infantry like MARTINEZ CAMPOS, but of light cavalry, field artillery, and negro guerrillas. would penetrate the province of Pinar del Rio, would establish an inviolable trocha between Havana and Batabano, would put the enemy to route wherever found, and would bring the war to a termination glorious for Spain. He had not more than a month for the business; but he knew that some of the world's greatest campaigns had been begun and ended within a week. No trifling for MARIN; no more leniency for the enemies of Spain in Cuba. Since the time when BOBADILLA. known to us as tiny which GODEIN was undergoing through "BOBADIL," served Spain in the West In- the analysis of one of the most eminent of dies, the like of SABAS MARIN had not been

seen there. the record for every day of the time. There | bug, incapable of strict veracity under any has not been a battle to his credit, and we do not know that he has been successful | ing his own moral nature lack importance, even in a skirmish. He has not driven to say the least. It is not for the rabbit to GOMEZ or ANTONIO MACEO from the west, dispute the conclusions of the anatomist. nor has he checked their operations, nor has But GODKIN, fortunately, went further he been able to keep them apart, nor has he than general denial and made certain specific prevented either of them from campaigning | statements in answer to the specific state under his nose in Havana province, nor has ments of Professor PECE; thus immensely his trocha served as a barrier against them, facilitating the investigations of the latter,

and black guerrillas been particularly helpful in attack or defence, nor has he gained anything by the red-hot speeches in which he denounced the "humane policy" of MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS, and declared that he would show no mercy to the disloyal inhabitants

of rebellious Cuba. Gen. MARIN, serving as a makeshift be ween his unfortunate predecessor and his untried successor, is a failure. The arrogant and boastful commander's record has been one of dishonor.

In the first fight after he took the field his force was routed near Artemisia by a body of mounted insurgents. In the second fight the insurgents swept over his trocha, scattered his troops near Paso Redondo, and captured a large supply of rifles and ammunition, which were greatly needed. In the third fight, which occurred last week, he may possibly have gained an advantage over the revolutionists, though we must say that we have not yet received GOMEZ's report of it, nor have we yet heard who held Alquizar at the end of the engagement. In regard to the several small skirmishes, we must compare the accounts that come to us in the official Spanish with such other ones as we may chance to get

Up to this time MARIN has been a failure. His January bombast has not yet given him the victory, any more than the "death or deportation" order from Spain gave MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS the victory last year.

MARIN has, however, made a record for himself, outside of the battlefield, during the brief period of his service as commander in Cuba. We have had the news that, while killed peaceable men and even women suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionary cause. We have had despatches telling of the arrest and imprisonment, by his order, of hundreds upon hundreds of these peaceable people. We know that he has crammed yet more victims into the already overcrowded prisons of Cuba. We have heard of the perpetration of deeds of the most atrocious kind under his directions. We must yet trust that there will be a correction of the apparently truthful report from Havana, that, on Feb. 3 or 4, his troops assailed the hospital at Paso Real occupied by the wounded insurgents, despatched those of the patients who were unable to escape, and manacled and imprisoned the women nurses. There is no doubt that there were occurrences of this kind in the sanguinary years of the last Cuban war; but let us try to hope that MARIN has not been responsible for any of them this year.

The record of MARIN is not only one of failure in the field, but also of cruelty to helpless civillans.

His successor, Gen. WEYLER, arrived at Havana yesterday. We shall not seek to forecast his fortunes as a commander for Spain, in the war against Cuban freedom. But, where MARIN has failed, as MARTINEZ Campos had previously failed, we do not believe there can be success for WEYLER.

Gen. Weyler.

The new Captain-General of Cuba enters upon his office bearing the reputation which he earned during the ten years' war there. practically ended. The fact that our au- | He bears his share of responsibility for the severities which characterized that war. He did his part in the butchery of prisoners and in the perpetration of other deeds which brought dishonor upon the Spanish arms. He was a ready tool of the infamous VALMA-SEDA. He left behind him a name that no honorable soldier would ever desire. When he was appointed Captain-General a few weeks ago the Cuban people were so shocked that thousands of them fled from the island, fearing that he would again engage in the practices, which formerly marked his career

in Cuba. After WEYLER's appointment last month. the Madrid papers printed an interview with the agreement between our good friend him in which he affected to make a defence Russia and Turkey influenced the aban- of his conduct in the former war. His alleration was that he had merely ders, and that he had sought to crush the insurrection by such means as gave promise of success for Spain. His statement was self-accusatory and discreditable. It can never be the duty of a soldier to wage war in a way that is violative of the laws of civilized warfare.

> It would be injudicious for WEYLER, now that he is once more in Cuba, and holds there a place in which he is responsible for all orders, to exercise again severities like those which he exercised before. He had better know that the public opinion of the world will keep watch upon him.

Godkin in the College Laboratory.

The close attention which college professors and others are now paying to the mystery of GODKIN's moral nature promises to lead to interesting results. Were it not for certain modest but not entirely unsuccessful investigations of our own in the same line several years ago, we should be tempted to buil Professor PECK of Columbia College as the ROENTGEN of Godkinology. But he has tackled the subject with vigorous originality and new methods, and no question of priority shall interfere with our appreciation of what the Evening Post would call his "work" in this important and complicated field.

The history of Professor PECK's discovery of "a vein of moral humbug" in Godkin s already well known to the public, largely through GODKIN's own advertisement of it. The Columbia Professor has long studied GODKIN's moral nature with philosophic interest and in the true scientific spirit. In an article in a recent number of the Bookman he reported his observations. The phenomena noted in his subject by Profess or Peck as moral "inconsistencies" had been described frequently by other observers in language less scientific, perhaps, although somewhat more forcible; but if the Professor had used nothing but plain Anglo-Saxon words, the effect upon GODKIN himself could hardly have been more sensational. He started up and kicked like an imperfectly chloroformed rabbit under the knife

of a vivisectionist. The first valuable result obtained was passionate denial from Godkin that he is a moral humbug. He wrote and addressed to the Professor an open letter of denial about a column and a half long, and instead of sending it by mail he printed it conspicuously in the Evening Post. This served to call the attention of all the college professors who read the Post to the scrutheir number. Of course, the general denial of moral humbuggery has no scientific His month is up, and we have printed | value; for if GODKIN is in fact a moral humcircumstances, his own statements concern-

formed additional material for study. The ease with which Professor PECK has been able to show that these, too, are "inconsistencies," has strengthened immeasurably his original conclusions in the estimation of all the other college professors, who are

standing by and looking on. GODKIN's next useful, if involuntary, contribution to a better understanding, by the college professors, of his own moral nature, was his refusal to print in the Evening Post Professor PECK's convincing rejoinder to the open letter. As the Professor states it, "having made an elaborate attack upon me, he desires to put me in the light of a person who is unable to reply, and whose silence is an admission of error." Here, we think, the Professor's zeal as a controversialist slightly obscures his scientific perceptions. By this very refusal GODKIN is still serving the cause of science. Cowardice is the yoke fellow of mendacity; or, as Professor PECK would probably put it in his unemotional way, moral nervousness invariably correlates with moral inconsistency.

While the investigation thus proceeds at Columbia, and in other college laboratories, it may interest Professor PECK to know what is our own theory of GODKIN's moral nature. We have studied him as a journalist, as a Mugwump, and as a man; we have examined him by psychical analysis; we have measured him with the alethometer; we have conducted and recorded a long series of experiments designed to test his capacity, if any, for telling the truth; we have even tried to reform him. Our conclusion agrees with that of the Hon. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT. "I do not believe," says Mr. Roose-VELT with solemnity, "that the editor of the Eccning Post has the wish, nor perhaps the power, to tell the truth."

The trouble with him is that he can't help it; he was born so. That is the principal reason why college professors and other cultivated scientific men should not take him too seriously.

A Much Needed Hospital.

Through the liberality and energy of a lady of New York, Mrs. JOHN W. MINTURN. the money for the erection of a new and greatly needed hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients has been contributed. The purpose of the hospital is to provide for the treatment of persons afflicted with those diseases, who are able to pay for private rooms. At present, when such patients are taken from their homes by the compulsion of the Health Department, they are isolated in one of the hospitals on North Brother Island or in one of the wards of the Willard Parker Hospital at Sixteenth street and the East River. Thus they become a charge upon the city, although they are in no need of such charity and prefer to pay for the hospital privileges they receive.

If his disease is not contagious, a patient can obtain a private room in the New York, Presbyterian, Roosevelt, and other hospitals by paying for it; but if he has scarlet fever or diphtheria, for instance, he is not admitted on any terms. He is sent to a hospital maintained at the public cost. Mrs. MINTURN's project, therefore, was for the building of an institution which should offer to those sufferers the privileges which are enjoyed by others, but denied to them. She began by herself contributing a large sum of money toward the \$100,000 requisite for the purpose, and then the pressing need of such a hospital assured the additional subscriptions necessary. The plan was supported by the whole medical profession of the city, and it was formally approved by the Health Department.

Now, however, there arises opposition to the building of the hospital on the site selected, which is very unfortunate, because it will hinder and possibly defeat the execution of Mrs. MINTURN'S humane and desirable project. This site is on the public land at the foot of Sixteenth street, near Avenue C, which is occupied in part by the Willard stables of the Street Cleaning Department. It is bounded on two sides by the river, and thus is swept by the breezes blowing over the water. It is also more than six hundred feet from any dwellings, yet the erection of the hospital there is bitterly opposed in the district on the utterly untenable ground that there would be danger to the neighboring population from the contagious diseases treated; and this sentiment is represented at Albany by Senator GRADY. It proceeds from an entire misconception, however, there being no reason for any apprehension on that score, according to the agreement of all medical opinion and the proof of abundant experience. Ten hospitals for scarlet fever and diphtheria are established in different parts of London. Such a hospital has been built as an annex to the City Hospital of Boston. Patients with those diseases are already sent to the Willard Parker Hospital, built upon part of the land where the site for Mrs. MIN-TURN's hospital has been selected. If they were cases of small-pox, there might be danger, but that there is none from scarlet fever and diphtheria under such circumstances is declared by the medical profession generally; and physicians would be the last men to advocate or excuse the taking of any risks in such a matter.

Senator GRADY's opposition to the building of the new hospital at the foot of Sixteenth street is due solely to his solicitude for the health of his constituents. Hence we are confident that, having become convinced of the actual harmlessness of the in stitution, he will withdraw his objections and lend his powerful aid to carrying out the humane project of Mrs. MINTURN, for the building of the hospital really depends upon the granting of that site. The institu tion must be under the control and supervision of the Health Department, since it is to be for contagious diseases. It cannot be built on North Brother Island, for that is too far away and otherwise is unadapted for it. The only place for it is on the public land at the foot of Sixteenth street, where already the Health Department has a hospital for contagious diseases.

A Ne'er-do-well Government.

If Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, after bor rowing money very freely for a couple of years, should succeed in borrowing a hundred millions more, he might be glad to find out that his credit was still good, but he would not be elated over his prospects. Continual running behind, continual want of money enough to meet his liabilities and pay his expenses, continual scurrying about for loans: what sort of a business would that be, and how long would it last?

That is exactly the sort of business which the United States Government is carrying on and has been carrying on under Mr. CLEVELAND's management. It is a ruinous and disgraceful method of doing business. or rather of failing to do it. And yet here are people actually rejoicing and making congratulations because the Government has borrowed the money which it ought to have earned. Such congratulation and rejoicing

then his scarfoin, and then his watch, is pursuing exactly the same financial meth-

ds as those in vogue at the Treasury. The Government ought to be making money, not borrowing it. If Mr. CLEVELAND had insisted upon a tariff for revenue instead of a tariff for deficit, the money would have been pouring in at the Custom Houses. The Government would have cash of its own instead of having to spout its credit.

How long is the run-behind-and-borrov folly to be kept up ! How long is intermittent insolvency, relieved by loans, to be the financial condition of the United States? The fault belongs primarily to GROVER CLEVELAND and his Democratic accomplices in Populism and platform-smashing in the Fifty-third Congress. But for the moment the responsibility is shifted and the fault is elsewhere. The Dingley tariff bill provides for more revenue. It should be passed. If Mr. CLEVELAND should refuse to allow it to become a law, on his head once more be all the responsibility. Until that bill is passed or some other revenue bill, devoted to providing more revenue and disentangled from schemes or plans of coinage or anything else, the responsibility lies upon the Senate, for the House has done its duty. It lies directly upon the men, be they Republicans, Democrats, or Populists, who have no principles, no party, no patriotism, except the free coinage of silver.

Our Germans.

We have learned something which could not have believed to be true before the Heine fountain job was developed in full. Every one has hitherto conceived the German who sought asylum and prosperity in this country as a faithful member of the community, worthy of all respect, a good American citizen, sound in his allegiance to the town and country in which he lives, and possessed at least of that courtesy to his fellow citizens which accompanies loyalty to them. The action of a little band of Germans engaged in the Heine scheme tends to give their countrymen here a character quite the reverse of what the public has been pleased to think of them.

If every art organization in Berlin, united, as our art societies are united, in a Fine Arts Federation, had condemned a statue offered to that city as unworthy of a public place, and if its ambitious promoters had abused their own townsmen as prefudiced, and had importuned the Berlin Common Council to repudiate the artists in their favor, they would doubtless have been denounced by an indignant public. That is what the Heine people are doing, except that they as Germans, are trying to force their pleasure upon the city of New York instead of upon Berlin. They are threatening the authorities with "100,000 German votes." So intensely foreign, or German, are they in their spirit and purpose that they sneer at the rejection, by the highest experts New York affords, of a coarse and flambovant work of commonplace pretentiousness as a piece of "nativism." A speech of Mr. vom BAUR, a former President of the Arion Society, reported word for word in one of the German papers, presents the attitude of the Germans in the Heine movement

with very informing bluntness: " As the representatives of an old culture land we must not only push the Helne memorial, but force it upon the unwilling American semi-barbarism. The opposition of the Anglo-American press against Geran undertakings should not surprise those wh dwell in this hospitable but not overfriendly land. Fight is the motto in this case, ever again to fight until the goal is reached, the erection of the fountain in this city.'

Mr. VOM BAUR went so far as to promise the Board of Aldermen to his hearers. He assured them that his associate Mr. WIN-DOLPH, who is supporting his desires as a member of the Heine committee with his political powers as an Alderman, had told him that not only will the Aldermen accept the fountain in the first instance, but even against the veto by the Mayor. He closed with threatening 100,000 German votes against those who would stand in the fountain's way.

A more surprising exhibition of German spirit is credited by the New Yorker Zeitung to Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY. "I am with Mr. vom BAUR," said he. "It is war to the knife. It would be a fine story if Germandom should let itself be so insulted and yield to nativism." It would seem safe to say that this rampant foreigner could not possibly be the WILLIAM STEINWAY who has been honored by the people of this city by various tokens of their respect and confidence, if he had not so identified himself in the next paragraph. "There are plenty of good places, as I in my capacity of Rapid Transit Commissioner have seen," says the veritable Mr. Steinway. He is especially pleased with the entrance to the great Harlem boulevard, soon to come. "There" says he. will be the centre of Greater New York." The transatlantic spirit must culminate in Mr. STEINWAY. He would dedicate the Greater New York to the German poet HEINE and his lorelei. And yet there is more to come. "If all other ways fail, we will even buy a lot," the interview continues, and place the fountain on its own ground. That is, if necessary, the fountain will be erected within the borders of private property and so forced before the eyes of New Yorkers beyond their power to prevent. Can this be the worthy and well-mannered gentleman whom we have been pleased to know as Mr. STEINWAY, our fellow citizen ? Of course, those who speak for themselves cannot be disputed. But we must refuse to

believe that the mass of Germans who have become citizens of New York are so disloyally foreign in their sympathy and so hoggish in their attitude toward the community as to make of their unwelcome statuary an issue in our local politics. If they are, then every other question in which those of German traditions may be particularly interested, such as the Sunday beer question, must assume a Teutonic hostility to the tastes and sentiment of other people, which cannot be expected to commend them to popular favor.

The Kentucky Republicans have succeeded in restraining the impetuosity of the heated spirits that implored the Governor to call out the militia for the purpose of keeping watch and ward over the balloting for Senator There is so much quicksilver temperament on both sides at Frankfort that the introduction of more guns might cause more of a noise and frolic than would be desirable when so dignified a business as voting for a Senator is going on. The Republicans can rest in confidence under the egis and protecting whisker of bold BILL BRADLEY; and as for the Democrats, or at least the silver men among them, they can gird themselves as with a sword with the saying of the Hon. Jo-SEPH C. S. BLACKBURN: "He that dallies is a dastard, and he that doubts is damned."

Texas has now the happiness of sheltering many distinguished students of the art of war, at whom, however, Governor CHARLES CULBERSON looks with unpropitious eyes. Such is the jeal Star State has rich sporting blood in its veins, and earned. Such congratulation and rejoicing the more or less Olympic diversions of which are both pitiful and silly. The careless the Hon DANIEL SEVART is the berald and ad-

any time it should be deemed necessary, for the sake of the majesty of the law or from the fear of imprinting upon the Texan's mind too flerce a love of scientific slugging. to disperse the visiting controversialists and their partisans, the strong hand will not be needed. The militis can stick to the farm. The United States soldiers will not need to have their bayonets. At five minutes' notice the Hon. CYCLORE DAVIS will undertake to deliver on of his long-distance speeches, and to scatter in less than five minutes any crowd of any sort. and drive it, if desired, into the Gulf of Mexico. Such is the power of eloquence.

The Hon. WARNER MILLER is propelling the Morron boom with his accustomed alacrity and not a particle of the frost that clung to the exterior of the breaktworks is visible on his andsome person. It is well for him to boom Mr. MORTON, but it is not well for him to be too altruistic. Is there to be no cake for him in the basket, no plate at the feast, no ring in the package, no cup in the bag? Why doesn't he speak for himself and declare the name of his candidate for Governor or Senator in Congress or both? His sufferings should endear him to the Republicans of New York. Nobly he fell at the post of duty, still resolute for high principles and high license. Shall he not have his reward? Shall there be no fat drippings and choice pickings for him in the days of prosperity? To be a fourth numerically of the Big Four, a titular quarter only, is honor, but not enough of it. Dr. MILLER has a right to expect ample con pensation for the damages which he sustained n 1888.

In the account in Sunday's SUN of the report of the docks, which a Board of experts has recently submitted to the Commissioners of the Dock Department, giving unqualified endorse ment to the work done by preceding Dock Boards, it was not stated, as it should have been, that the engineer who originated the plans was Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., now, as for many years past, the engineer-in-chief of the Dock Department.

A bicycle rider who wants the city build an elevated bicycle path, says that "the wheelmen are growing so numerous as to have rights which as yet are not accorded to them." wheelmen's rights which are not yet accorded

From another passage in this correspondent's letter it would seem impossible that the wheelmen could be deprived of any rights. He informs us that because of great influence, nov possessed by the bicyclists, "the Aldermen who propose to inflict a slight annoyance upon them by compelling them to use brakes, will surely lose their seats at the first election. Brakes are purely in the interest of the general public; but the blevelists declare themselves able to down the general public. If any one is deprived of just rights, we should think it would be the public rather than the bicyclists.

The University Courter has fallen off dreadfully in the quality of its poetry. Pityl

After all, the Populists have nominated the most appropriate man for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Hon. Tom WATSON, Jumping Tom of Georgia, has a plated silver palate to his mouth and sterling silver lips; but he is bold. hearty, and athletic. He can leap from the platform to the furthest verge of a crowd. and seize an offender by the ear or bang him with the mace. He would be a wonder and a terror to the Senate, and if Pitchfork Bus grew fractious in his presence, Pitchfork BEN would be very liable to get swatted in the brainbox. Tom Warson is not violent, for a Populist, and even his language gets cool enough to use in a month or two after it is sho out; but he has a bounding temperament. He leaps at conclusions and misdemeanants. With a mace in his hand and authority on his brow, he would make a Senate watchman of whom even the pages would stand in awe.

Our sage old contemporary, the Providence Journal, is unconsciously misled by its the recent experience of the Hon, WILLYWEE BARRETT, the Melrose gazelle, "will convince him that, though a young man, he is many years behind the times." Why should a man, of what age no matter, be called behind the times when he has performed a great, heroic, and useful deed? Are usefulness, heroism, and greatness considered in the Providence Plantations to be stragglers and back numbers? The Hon. WILLYWEE BARRETT bates publicity as tunity to preserve the Union last week and he preserved it. The man who with his single arm and voice beat back the hordes of secession yanked the State of South Carolina and its reluctant citizen, the Hon Jaspen Tallept back into the Union by the nape of the neck and the scruff of the trousers, is a hero for all times and of all times. There is no man like the Hon. WILLYWEE BARRETT in Rhode Island He is too great a man for so small a space.

The Hon, George Washington Aldridge of Rochester, weary of hiding under Niagara Falls and among the bulrushes of the raging Canal in his efforts to escape the pursuing villain of a nomination for Governor, has determined to throw the cloak and mask away, to come out into the open and see whether he or the villain is the better man. Meanwhile he cannot too strongly urge upon his fellow Republicans of every element, barring the better, to come and try a piece of patronage. Nine millions are to be given away He begs, entreats, implores all good Republicans to come and ask him for a piece of patronage. He lives only to give it away. He strives to please. He longs to meet Republicans who long for a job. Go early and avoid the rush.

WILL THEY HELP THE DEMOCRATS? The Proposed Bolt of the Anti-Pintt Re-

From the New York Tribune. The situation presents two alternatives. We offer them without argument. One is for the Republican party of this county to recognize the authority of a County Committee which thousands of Republicans believe to be a foul and flagrant usurpation. Would that strengthen the party? The other is for honest Republicans and we so classify them with a clear consciousness of the distinction-to rise up in the name of common honesty, and in behalf of the honor of the party of which they are a part, and whose proud record they inherit, and eay: These creatures of fraud do not represent us, nor any part of us, nor anything in which we believe, any more than the camp followers and plunderers in the wake of a great army represent the cause for which stout men of high principle make great sacrifices and lay down their lives.

Those are the alternatives. Here the roads fork. Which is better for the Republican party in the county, in the State, in the nation?

THE FAVORITE NEWSPAPER Universal Esteem for The Sun.

SPHINGFIELD, Feb. 9. - Daily observations be-

many Sus's are sold as all the other papers put together.

At Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden and Hartford I could not buy a SUN; they were all sold. To-day is the first chance I have had to get one this week, and I would not have gotten | accept it on behalf of the hetropolis. it if I hadn't applied early; and as it was, I took the last copy the dealer had. He could have sold a dozen more if he had had them.

The people are getting utterly sick of the "Daily Scavenger": humanity isn't made of such sorry stuff as some humbugs think it is. This is merely a straw to show which way the newspaper wind is blowing.

American.

Rensonable Conjecture.

From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly, Sunday School Teacher-"And the prophet rent Johnny-I s'pose he didn't have the price to buy MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE.

A Truly Popular Loan Proposed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the Government loan is an assured success and the needs of the country as to gold are provided for, Senator Lodge's bill to raise one hundred millions for strengthening the coast defence and pavy hangs fire, presumably because Congress apprehends difficulty in raising so large a sum

Large as this amount is, there are 100,000 men in the United States who could raise one hundred millions in five minutes by lending \$1,000 each to the Government for the defence of the country. They ought to be willing to make the loan for such a purpose at 2 per cent. It would simply be equivalent to making a present annually to their country of \$15, which would be the difference in interest between 2 per cent, and 336 per cent. It would, moreover, prove a good investment. A \$1,000 Government bond is a good thing to have in the house. It is always salable, and the holder can at any time borrow money upon it. It is really more reliable in emergencies than a savings bank account, which in times of financial panic or stringency is liable to be withheld under the rules requiring notice before withdrawal of de-

The voluntary lending to the Government by its citizens at two per cent, of so large a sum would help the national credit more than the late loan. It would stimulate business and benefit every lender far more than his loss in interest. Every citizen should be glad to respond in proportion to his means, but the loan should be distributed through the Post Offices in multiples of \$50, so that the people generally could respond, as I feel sure they would. The banks,

of \$50, so that the people generally could respond, as I feel sure they would. The banks, moveover, should volunteer as repositories, to save trouble in transmission to the Treasury of any sums, however small.

I suggest that you supplement your numerous patriotic utterances by an appeal to loyal citizens everywhere on this basis. Other newstapers will take up the matter if you will lead the way. You will find that you will not be counting too much upon the patriotism of the people. Indeed, we ought to be willing to give the sum outright. I would be willing myself to be one of a hundred thousand, or of any smaller number, to give \$1,000 for the purpose of securing such a sum to the Government.

In the hour of the country's need, the gold of the banker, the merchant, and the mechanic, like the sword of the warrior, belongs to the Government, and should be cheerfully given. All who give or lend according to their means should be regarded as equal in patriotism, be the amount large or small.

When the money has been provided. Senator Lodge can amend his bill to provide for expending it, under the direction of the experts of the Government, and the chief, probably the only, difficulty in the way of its passage will have been removed.

It is claimed that in Europe the Rothschilds and other great money lenders control peace or war by refusing or granting loans of money—the shews of war. Let us show Europe that we are self-reliant and independent of foreign help or hinderance. Such action as I suggest would be an object lesson to the nations of the world and demonstrate the strength of this republic. It would be a princely gift from a great people to the best of governments.

We must all have admired the loyalty of the English people, notwith-tanding our righteous indignation at the way in which we were treated by their Government, when lately, under intimation of war, the whole nation responded to one watch cry, "Get ready." Let us be ready. The best preservation of peace is preparation for war, strong forts and stan

will undertake to ignore its rights or ridicule the Monroe doctrine.

What was true eighteen hundred years ago is true to-day, and will be until the millennium—that to prevent war is to be prepared for it. It was the Prince of Peace who said: "When a strong man armed keepeth his paiace his goods are in peace." Yours truly, F. C. MOORE.

Volunteer Reserve Artillery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a beginning toward a sufficient coast defence, why not establish a corps of United States volunteer reserve artillery officers? Let candidates for commissions therein undergo a rigid entrance examination, then attach them for instruction to the nearest garrison, and in due time graduate them with "reserve" commissions on con-dition that their services should be promptly rendered when called on. Of course they would have no pay and would have to supply the simple uniforms which would no doubt be desirable while serving with the regular army. As I understand it, with the multitude of more or less trained men now available, a large infantry force could be brought to a respectable degree of efficiency in a comparatively short time, and our possibilities in cavalry are far from discouraging, but the science of modern artillery is not
as widely diffused. With the plan suggested a
supply of carefully selected officers could be got
in readiness for any emergency at absolutely nocost to the Government, unless, in order to compensate the instructors for their extra work,
some special allowance might be granted. Even
that might be provided for by charging fees to
the aspirants. To train a nucleus of the rank
and file for artifliery money would be needed the aspirants. To train a nucleus of the rank and file for artillery money would be needed, and probably each State might fairly be asked to provide its quota. Possibly three or four small skeleton battalions for each reserve regiment, consolidated for instruction in one, and "linked" had Wolseley to regulars, would provide the readiest means for expansion and leavening a mass of recruits should occasion call for their services. The artillery of to-day cannot certainly be

improvised. Cardinal Satolli to Make a Tour of the

Southwest. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Cardinal Satoll! will leave here on Wednesday night for an extended tour of the Southwest, to last nearly a month, He will be accompanied by Father Orban, librarian of the Catholic University. They will stop at Atlanta from Thursday afternoon until Friday, then proceeding directly to New Orleans, where the last carnival week will be spent. On Feb. 20 the tour will be resumed, a day or so each being spent at Galveston, San Astonio, El Paso, and Santa Fé. March + will be spent in Denver, and March 7 in St. Louis, whence the Cardinal will return directly to Washington. The Cardinal has not yet received an intimation as to when he will be summoned to Rome, but it is thought he will not leave America before the middle of May.

The Heine Insult -Protests Against It. From the Commercial Advertiser.

Once more that majartistic Frankenstein, the Help nemorial fountain, obtrudes itself upon public con-ciousness. A week ago a blessed sigh of relief went from the metropolis at the report that the Executive Committee of the association that perpetrated it had resolved to send it to be lost amid the asparagus bed monuments of Baltimore. But the relief was transient. The association repulsates the action of its Executive Committee, and insists on "sticking" New York with it. Nothing short of a site in the metropolis for the rejected of bilsseldorf and Mainz will satisfy this unfriendly asso lation. We must ac cept it, even at the risk of being struck with blindness or scarcel out of our wits by it. New York will aub mit to a great many unnecessary cyfls, but it draws the line at the Helpe memorial fountain.

From the New York Suburban,

It is very questionable whether the Citizens' Committee is acting wisely in seeking to arouse na-tional projudices and thus to force the Aldermen to accept Herter's statue of the Lore el on behalf of New York city. This status is the work of a foreign artist whose methods are, to say the least disputed; it was not intended as a gift to America, or to be placed in any American city; on the contrary, it was gotten up by German citizens, red lents of Germany, to orna-ment a city of Germany, the fatherizand of its de-signer. It was first offered to Düsseldorf, and for reasons which are variously stated, but which were entirely satisfactory to that home of arts and artists it was promptly rejected. It was next presented to Mayence, which also refused the zift, and denied it a site within its municipal boon farles. Certain German Americans then conceived the idea of transplanting Springerists, Feb. 9.—Daily observations beginning with Dec. 9 and extending from Atlanta, Ga., to Springfield Mass., have convinced me that The Sun has the largest sale of any New York daily.

On the Northern Railroad of New Jersey as many Sun's are sold as all the other papers put ported lock of the Commissioners its dec perfect locs. The scatter was not described in a work of set, the scatter was not described in the great distinction within it was proposed to confer upon it and thereupon the Fork Commissioners, basing their action upon this report, positively declined to

Big Lumber Shipment to Chian.

Provide him Principle Retailer,
Plat Townels, Feb. 2-An agent of the Chinese
(covernment has come to this close to place an order
for 50,920,000 feet of lumber. Most of the Universe intended for the construction and repair of the trace promises the buildings. The agent says indications are good for a healthy revival of the lumber trade throughout China and Japan this and next year.

On the Wheel, Mr. Blank-I'm a spinner on the wheel, I am. TO PRESERVE THE PALISADES.

The Governor Will Sign the Bill Ceding the Region to the United States. ALBANY, Feb. 10.-The Palisades of the Hud-

son are to be preserved. The bill prepared by the Commissions appointed by the Governors of the States of New York and New Jersey passed both Houses of the Legisla ture, and Gov. Morton has signified his intention of signing it this week. The Palisades ex-tend from a point a short distance above Fors Lee, in New Jersey, to a point below Piermont. in this State. The geological formation of which they are composed is known as basalt or trap rock, and is an eruptive rock which broke through the old red sandstone, forming a plateau varying in height from 250 to 550 feet above the waters of the Hudson River, and extending along the west shore of the river about

tending slong the west shore of the river about fourteen miles. This formation rises in a precipitous wall to the extreme allitude attained and then slopes gradually westward to the valley of the Hackonsack River, a distance of several miles.

The rock forming the Palisades is very hard, and within two or three years several steam stone-crushing plants have been established and put in operation. The broken stone finds a market in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the demand for such material is increasing at an exceedingly rapid rate. The work of these crushers bids fair soon to destroy the Palisades, and last year steps were taken to cause their preservation. With this end in view a bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$500,000, with which the Secretary of War is to purchase the Palisade region and establish a military and national park and erect fortifications. The Palisades command the navigation of the Hudson River, the key of the line most exposed to invasion by a foreign power. The bill before the Governor cedes to the United States jurisdiction over that portion of the Palisades in this State. The militia of the States of New York and New Jersey are authorized to use the park when established for

An Historic Inquiry as to King James, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In its issue

of last week a paper styling itself "The organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church" made some remarkable statements regarding a portion of seventeenth century history, so remarkable that, as an interested, though, I fear, ignorant stu-dent of the history of that time, I wrote, as politely as I knew how, to the editor, begging either him or his readers to refer me to authorities. As he has taken no notice of my request, I appeal to you and your readers if perchance you The statements were:

I. That King Charles I. had said "with his dring breath that if his children left the Church of England God would leave them."

I should like very much to know where this saying of his is to be found, never having met with it before. It would be interesting to prove that some "Life" of the blessed martyr con taining it was a favorite book of John Wesley's. and furnished him with his oft-quoted (I know not how historica) "dying" exclamation regarding the Wesleyan body.

II. King James II., amid much minor abuse, was styled "catifft." I enumerated the following acts of his, and wished to know for which he was so dubbed; and if for none of them, for what then?

1. He possessed from first to last the personal affection, devotion, and loyalty of the saintly Bishop Ken, who dedicated to him in exile the beautiful and touching book "The Royal Suf-

affection, devotion, and loyalty of the saintly Rishop Ken, who dedicated to him in exile the beautiful and touching book "The Royal Sufferer."

2. He was the personal friend and adviser of William Penn, by whom and his family he was visited in exile at St. Germains.

3. He was so tenderly careful even of the meanest of his subjects, that, says Evelyn (Diary, Sept. 10, 1685), he made an order in Council "that the nexroes in the Plantations sh'd all be baptized, exceedingly declaiming against that importy of their masters prohibiting it, out of a mistaken opinion that they would be type facto free; but His Majesty persists in his resolution to have them christened, which Piety the Bishop [Ken] blessed him for."

4. As Duke of York he founded and endowed Trinity parish in "New" York.

5. He toost his crown for his devotion to religious toleration. By his first Declaration of Indulgence 11987; many thousand Roman Catholics and 12,000 Quakers were released from prison. By his second (1688), liberty of conscience and freedom from penal enactments was granted; and for it he was driven into exile.

6. He died in 1701 at St. Germains, having delivered as his parting message to his son and successor the following:

"I am now leaving this world, which has been to me a sea of storms and tempests, it being God Almighty's will to wean me from it by many great afflictions. Serve Him with all your people with justice and clemency. Remember, Kines are not masic for themselves, but for the good of their people. Set before their eyes, in your own actions, a pattern of all manner of virtue. Consider them as your children. You are the child of yows and prayers, behave yourself accordingly. Honour your mother that your days may be long; and be always a kind brother to your dear sister, that you may reap the blessings of concord and unity." (Somer's Tracts, Xi., p. 342).

If none of these merit the epithet "califf." is it due merely because he became a Roman

ne of these merit the epithet "caltiff," It due merely because he became a Roman Catholic, and was defeated at the Boyne? One might have supposed that all that the latter has meant to him and his ever since might have satiated the most rigorous Protestant.

III. The notice concluded with a ferrid aspiration for his continued and perpetual banishment!

ration for his continued and perpetual banishment!

From where? we may reasonably ask. Is it from his sometime earthly kingdoms? But he has been dead nearly 200 years, and I have never heard even of a proposal to bring home his bones!

Is it from the heavenly kingdom? But surely that is beyond our power! We may safely leave it to leter, to whom Christ gave the keys.

Does it refer to his descendants? But he has none! The last of them who could possibly inherit the liritish crowns (Henry IX., "the Cardinal King") died in 1807.

So, sir, I am sorely perplexed as to the sources of information and causes of indignation on the part of your contemporary, and should be exceedingly grateful for any reasonable enlightenment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The Children Overhead.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE SUN the other day a letter from a flat dweller who was disturbed by a heavy stepper who lived in the flat overhead. The children in the flat over mine play tag in the hall; they in the flat over mine play tag in the hall; they race back and forth like young Indians with wooden clogs. The noise they make is frightful; I suppose that in comparison with them the heavy stepper is velvet footed.

I've been up to see the folks about it, and I think they feel as bad about it as I do. They resensitive people, as thoughtful of their neighbors' rights as they are of their own. They try to stop their children from running, I'm sure, and semetimes they do stop for a minute or two, and then they go racing through the hall again like wild horses.

But what can one do about it? Nothing, I suppose.

Another Flat Dweller.

A New Philosopher.

"Confound it," remarked Mr. Brazzle of Brooklyn the other morning as he stood on his front-door step and held his hand up to catch the sprinkle of the rain, "will I have to go back up three flights o stairs and get my umbrella? Confound it, why are people so carriess? I booked out of my window before I came down, having an idea that it was um-brella weather, but everybody on the street was breils weather, but overybody on the street was without an umbreila, so, of course, I thought there wasn't any need for me to bring mine along. Now I've got to go back after it. Confound it, why dear't people who come out first in the morning bring their umbreilas when it looks like rain? I'm shall be see them hustling along tow for shelter, and I hope they'll get soaked before they find it. If they'd taken a little thought before starting out, they'd be all right now, and I wouldn't have to go back up those starts after my umbreila," and Mr. Brazzle with objurgations on his fellow citizens went back up that's.

"You don't notice if you are not out on the streets often at night," remarked Mr. Brazzle of Brooklyn "but you do if you are. I am out every few evenings, from about a o'clock or earlier until 10 or later. As I come down town, the streets have quite a cheer ful appearance and the houses along the way seem to be quite joyous and gay with a light in every for he quite payous and gay with a light in every first floor window. It is a seed deal like a procession to book along the two sides of the street. Coming home it is quite different. There is nearly as much light in the whiches as before, but it has moved up to the second floor or posselly the third. Anyway, there is a hour row of lighted houses on each side of the street, but the flights seem to be floating in the air, for all the first floor windows are dark and it seems as if there was nothing for the lights to rest on. Some time when you haven't anything her to indice, nother how the lights lift from 3 to 19 o sizes.

The Trouble with Kansas.

From the Lancas City Journal. Here is a good thong from bitt Morgan's response at

the Kanasa far banques the other night.

The treathe in Lansas is, that we have tried too much to refer a the world, not chearb to develop our serves. We have been occupied with constraining systems of feenance, when we should have been dirging ditches. We have expended our wind, wash we should have been setting up windmills. We have contended with the British money power when we should have been building sheds for farm machinery. We have conquered (in our minds) Canada, Eugland. and Spain, when we should have been battling with